A POLITICAL BOMBSHELL!

SPLENDID TRIUMPH OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRACY.

They Elect their Whole State Ticket and a Full Congressional Delegation.

CONCORD.-March 14.

The election in the State of New Hampshire for Governor, railroad commissioner, three congressmen and members of the Legislature took place to-day. The Lepublicans supported James Pike, and the Democrats James A. Weston for Governor. Up to 6 o'clock, P. M., the election returns show large Democratic gains, and the election of Weston is possible, if not probable. Bell, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Second District.

WASHINGTON, March 14. Private dispatches received here to-night say the Democrats have swept New Hampshire, electing the Governor and all the Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

Latest returns from New Hampshire show a majority of about one thousand on the State ticket, and a clean Democratic Congressional delegation. The present is the first instance wherein the Democrats have carried New Hampshire since the Pierce campaign.

THE UP-COUNTRY.

Trial of the Stephens Murderers at Union-Two Sentenced to be Hanged-Militia Returning Arms-They are Done with Soldiering Porever.

> [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, March 15.

Judge Thomas finished court in Union yesterday. Three negroes were tried for the murder of Mr. Stephens, and two of them found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the third Friday in April. The other was ac-

The jury consisted of six whites and six blacks. The result has given satisfaction to both races, the trial being perfectly fair.

At Santuc, in Union County, to-day, a negro militia company voluntarily returned their arms. They said they were done with sol-CORSAIR. diering forever.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Louisiana Levees-The K. K. in the House-The Matter Disposed of for the Session-A Committee of Fifteen Appointed to Investigate-The Final Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, March 15: In the Senate, West introduced a bill direct ing the Secretary of War to detail an enginee

to survey for a system of levees in Louisiana which was referred to the select committee or levees. Adjourned. HOUSE.

The committee on foreign affairs were ordered to inquire whether Lower California would be a desirable acquisition to the United States. After long filibustering by Peters, of Maine,

it was pointed by the speaker whose duty it shall be to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, so far as regards the execution of the laws and safety of the lives and property of citizens of the United States, and report the result of their investigation to the report the result of their investigation to the House in December next, with such recommendations as they may deem expedient; and that said committee to satisfact the transfer of the clerk and stenographer, to sit during the recess, to send for persons and papers, to take testimony, and to visit at their discretion, through a sub-committee, any portion of the Southern States during recess; and that the ex-

pense of said committee be paid from the con-tingent fund of the House.

The resolution was passed—126 to 64. * concurrent resolution that Congress ad-

journ on the 20th passed. The speaker announced the following com-

mistee under Peters's resolution: Butler, of Massachusetts; Shellabarger, Kelley, Maynard, Coburn, Buckley, Stevenson, Burdett, Cox, Beck, Archer, Waddell and Robinson.

The vote on the select committee of thirteen was as follows: Ayes-Republicans, 126, Democrats, 64; nays, 50 Republicans, 14 Democrats, being a majority of each party. This resolution closes out the Ku-Klux for this session, and an adjournment will probably take

The Republican senators caucussed four hours to-day without reaching a conclusion. The caucus meets again to morrow. Trumbull, Morrill, Buckingham, Conkling, Sawyer, Kellegg and Robertson spoke in opposition to Ku-Klux legislation.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF GOVERNOR HOLDEN.

RALEIGH, March 15. The evidence in the impeachment trial of Holden was closed yesterday. Hon. William A. Graham opened with argument for prosecution to-day. He has been speaking four hours, and will be followed by Messrs. Boyden and Smith for the defence, and Hon. Thomas Bragg will close on Saturday for the prosecution. The vote will be taken next week.

THE KU-KLUX IN FAIRFIELD.

Two Negro Militiamen Severely Wounded-

A correspondent of the Columbia Union writes from Winnsboro' under date of the 13th

Information has just been received here, that two members of Captain Jacob Moore's company of militia, Hilliard Ellison and Thomas Johnson, by names, were attacked in their houses, on yesterday morning before day, by the Ku-Klux, and Hillard Ellison was sho through the back and mortally wounded, and Thomas Johnson had his thigh shattered. There is no hopes whatever of Hillard Ellison. and it may be but proper to state that there are men of infinence and wealth in this county, who are well known, who are in full sympathy with these deeds of violence, that are getting to be of nightly occurrence, and that have so disgraced the up-country of late. This took place about seven miles west of this place.

place.
The Winnsboro' News gives the following

somewhat different version of the affair: A serious difficulty occurred on Jackson's Creek, some nine miles from this place, on Saturday night last. Several pickets, we un-derstand, were placed on the different roads near Dr. Turner's store by the captain of a nenear Dr. Turner's store by the captain of a he-gro company in that vicinity, who were at-tacked by some disguised men, wounding two of the negro pickets. This is the first occur-rence of the kind that has taken place in this county, and we hope it will be the last. The law should be resorted to, and if it is found to vary from justice, then it is time for the citizens to take matters in their own hands. But when they do take the law in their hands, let it be in the broad light of day, and not in the it be in the broad light of day, and not in the hour of midnight, and disguised. We are amply able to protect ourselves, but let us do it unmasked ROWEN'S FLORIDA WIFE.

A Damaging Letter.

The reporter of the Louisville Courier-Journal sought Mrs. Tabitha Bowen in that city on Saturday last, and asked her concerning the alleged letter of hers denying her marriage with Bowen. She replied:

By this time a letter of mine to Judge Fisher and Mr. Pennington will have reached these gentlemen, enclosed with which is the origigentlemen, enclosed with which is the origi-nal of that letter, written by Mr. Bowen him-self, together with sundry affidavits sworn-to by me as to its being written by Mr. Bowen. "What, did you write that letter at Mr.

Bowen's dictation?"
"Not exactly. Mr. Bowen wrote the original of that letter in his room at the Galt House on the oceasion of his visit to me last August. He alterwards brought it to me and I copied t verbatim and gave the copy to him. What led to this action on your part ?'

"I will tell you, sir. Mr. Bowen represented to me that several prominent members of Congress of his party had ninted to him that unless the fact of his marriage with me was denied his seat would be forfeited, and on that representation, and to save for him his seat, I gave him the copy of the letter he had written for that purpose. He told me that it was only for that purpose. He told me that it was only intended to satisfy these prominent gentlemen, and for their eyes alone. He swore to me on his honor that no one else should ever see it. Now, sir, I am convinced that Mrs. King, desired by this letter careful. ceived by this letter, consented to the mar-riage with Mr. Bowen. I, however, took care

o preserve the original document."
"Did he not insist upon its destruction?" "He did; but I destreyed what, purported to be the original, whereas I had it secured in a sale place, and tore up a plece of paper re-sembling it, which I had provided for that pur-"And that original is in the hands of Judge

Fisher?"
"Yes, sir, before this, and I think will prove

conclusive."
"What were the circumstances of your separation from Mr. Bowen, and how have you maintained yourself since?"
"I separated from Mr. Bowen after my discovery of his intercourse with the Charleston woman. He gave me a letter to one Judge Cole, of Marietta, Georgia, recommending me as his wife to the kind offices of that gentleman. This was in March, 1867. I then went to a hotel in that place and lived there for some months, assisting the landlady about the Afterwards I wrote to Mr. Bowen, tellnouse. Atterwards I wrote to Mr. 180wen, telling him that we had better separate, whereupon he wrote me his assent and forwarded me a order upon Judge Cole for \$50. Judge Cole gave me \$25, with which I came to Louis-This was the 7th of July, 1867. Since

then I have supported myself by sewing in private houses at first, afterwards keeping a boarding-house, and now I rent rooms in this Mrs. Bowen, as this correct report of the interview will prove, is a woman of intellige above the ordinary. Her language shows the result of cultivation; she is direct in her answers, firm in her statements, and at the same time exhibits reluctance in involving her hushand further in the meshes that surround Witho it further preface, we give below Mrs. Tabitha Bowen's statement:

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:

I deplore the necessity of again appearing in the columns of a newspaper, but justice to myself seems to demand that I vindicate my character against the foul aspersions hurled at me by the third, and I suppose last, dupe of C. C. Bowen; that, too, at the instance O. Bowen; that, too, at the instance of him who, on the day of our nuptials, yowed to for-sake all others and cleave to me, &c., &c., so long as life should last.

It is not my intention to go into the details-four marriage. That was done at the trial

of our marriage. That was done at the trial of Bowen, in Washington, for bigamy. My design in this communication is simply to establish the fact of our relations as man and establish the fact of our relations as man and wife beyond a doubt, if any remains, in the mind of the public. Now, in addition to the evidence additiced at the trial of Bowen, I present constructive eyidence, and the first I offer is in Mr. Bowen's own handwriting. His (Bowen's) first letter to me on the subject of divorce is dated Washington, D. C., January 12, 1870. He says: "Both of your letters received. I certainly shall not enter into any controversy with you, but in regard to your suing me and the lawyer you have employed, I care nothing for. You say-you want money. suing me and the lawyer you have employed, I care nothing for. You say-you want money. Now I will give you one thousand dollars if I can be released from any further claim, which can only be done by a divorce. Now if this proposition suits you, let me know the name of your lawyer, and I will guarantee the payment of the amount as soon as a divorce can ment of the amount as soon as a divorce can

Letter No. 2, dated Washington, D. C., May 12, 1870: "I am in no hurry for the divorce, but will turnish the balance of the money and but will turnish the balance of the money and pay the necessary cost in a short time. Please see Mr. Speed and inform him. Hoping you are succeeding in business, and that you can wait a little while for the remainder, I will come the common of the common

wait a little while for the remainder, I will close.

C. C. Bowen."

Letter No. 3, dated Charleston, S. C., July 30, 1870, says: "Yours of the 25th received yesterday. I shall leave here on the 11th for Washington, and will send the money just as soon as I get there. I assure you I have not withheld it (the money) because the divorce is not granted, but because I have not had it to spare. I should not go to Washington were it not to make arrangements for you to get the money. I will send it by the middle of August, sure. Hoping this will be satisfactory, and that I may hear from you as soon as this is received, I am, &c., C. C. B."

tory, and that I may hear from you as soon as this is received, I am, &c., C. C. B."

Now, I ask an intelligent and discriminating public what does all this mean? Why speak of a divorce, and the payment of all cost pertaining to the procurement of a divorce, it the relation of mean and wife do not and never have existed? It is not to be presumed that Mr. Bowen, a representative of a people, is a lunatic. A man occupying the high position he has attained to ought certainly to be a man of ordinary common sense. If he was tunfortunate in his youthful days, and fell among thieves, he has certainly ere now recovered from the fall.

It was not my intention to refer at all to the It was not my intention to refer at all to the scurrilous article of "Kappa," but it abounds with such glaring falsehoods, with your permission I will simply state that the story of Mrs. P. R. Bowen to the reporter "Kappa," about what passed between Mr. Hurley and myself in 1866, is entirely without foundation. I never saw that gentleman but once, and that was in March, 1867, and then never told him that he are resident to have said.

was in March, 1867, and then never told him what he is reported to have said. Nor did I ask him for assistance. Never told him anything in regard to Mr. C. C. B. and myself, unless it was to say he was my husband, and to ask where he could be found, as I had been intorned Mr. Hurley knew.

Again, I deny most positively the statement of "Kappa" that I had said to any one that Mr. T. J. Mackey had given me \$1000, and agreed to give me \$2000 more if C. C. Bowen was convicted. Nothing of the kind ever occurred between Mr. Mackey and myself. Again, I never fold any reporter that we lived in Florida on a plantation. We finally moved te, and settled in, Lee County, Georgia. But I have no desteek sympathy, but have a right to ask, and expect to receive, a righteous public verdict. expect to receive, a righteous public verdict. I repeat, I am the lawful wife of C. C. Bowen, and shall so consider myself until the decree of my divorce is granted by the proper author-

ities of the Louisville (Ky.) court.

Mrs. C. C. Bowen.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

-A constable, by the name of Jack Dunno want, was killed in the neighborhood of Fish

Dair, in Union County, on Sunday last, by parties unknown.

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Fairfield County convened on Monday last, his Honor Judge Rutland pre-

siding.

—Mr. W. A. Wright, formerly proprietor of the Nickerson House, in Columbia, and recently deceased, insured his life in the Equitable Lite Insurance Company of New York City, and on Saturday last, Mr. Henry E. Scott, of Columbia, the agent for that company, paid over to the widow of Mr. Wright, we are informed, the sum of \$10,379 35, being the amount, principal and interest, for which he insured:

Insured:

—The body of a negro man, horribly mangled, was found on the railroad track between Sumter and Mayesville, near Rocky-Bluff Swamp, on last Saturday. An inquest was held by C. M. Hurst, Esq. The name of the deceased was ascertained to be Joe Coker, and the Jury returned a verdict that he came to his death by accident, being run over and killed by the train from Kingville. On Friday. to his death by accident, being run over and killed by the train from Kingville, on Friday night, the 10th instant.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

PICTURES OF PARIS.

No Gas"-The Theatres Reopening-Causes of Defeat-Stories of Suffering -The Late Bombardment-Perils of Spring-German Exactions.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Paris, February 20. Paris hopes to have gaslight by the first of March, and without gas, civilization seems im possible. They managed somehow in the dark ages by lamp and candle-light, but to one who walks about Paris now, and remembers what Paris was, all the ante-gaseous period is a

THE THEATRES.

Two or three out of thirty theatres open timidly for day or night performances. On Sunday, at 2 P. M., the Francais rave Beaumarchais's gay comedy of the "Marriage of Figaro," with the second act of "Tartuffe." On Sunday evening there was a concert at the Opera, at the Salle Vallentino, and one at the Crent Hotel in boars of the committee of the Opera, at the Saile valentino, and one at the Grand Hotel in logor of the committee of the London gift of food to Paris. There are good people who consider theatres and concerts on Sunday a sort of Sabbath-breaking, and it may occur to them that the defeat of the French has been a punishment of this sin. It happens, however, that the Germans are quite as much addicted to Sunday concerts and theatres as addicted to Sunday concerts and theatres as

No; what has defeated France is ignorance, incapacity, luxury, vice, and, above all, dishonesty. The poor, brave, beaten soldlers of France, after every disaster, declare that they have been sold—betrayed. It is most true. have been sold—betrayed. It is most the. They have been defeated by the carelessness and incapacity of generals, the strategy of demagogues, but still more by the rascality of their commissariat. It was this that delayed and defeated the gallant McMadon at Sedan. and defeated the gainant attrantion at section. Faldherbe's army of the north was left by the miserable intendance without food, and bare-tooted on the snow. And just now the army of Bourbaki was in a still werse condition. The men were three days at a time without form. The men were three days at a time without food, the horses a week without forage. Men and horses laid down by the roadside to die of hunger. In the intense cold of this bitter winter, their shoddy clothing came to rags, and the shoes of whole divisions were found to have soles made of fibre and gine. In the first rain or thaw these soles swelled, came off and lett the tired and hungry army barefoot. and left the tred and hungry army observed.
And this was done by men appointed by Gambetta—violent Republicans, men denouncing
the vices of the Empire and of royalty, who
have sold France and filled their pockets. No
wonder that Bourbakl, sent on this mad expedition, seeing his army so sacrificed, tried in a fit of mad desperation to blow out his brains. Dishonest greed has ruined France, first under the Empire, and still worse under the Republic. Every base Imperialist hastens to declare lic. Every base Imperialist hastens to declare himself Republican, and to rob, and thereby murder, his fellow-citizens and poor France. in the name of Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité.

STORIES OF SUFFERING. It is pitiful to see the disarmed garrison of It is pitiful to see the disarmed garrison of Paris. The poor Mobiles from the country are ererywhere in gatherings of thousands, looking like flocks of sheep, cowering together in some great market-place, waiting to be slaughtered—as thousands of them have been in the shambles outside the walls. They get in the sunshine and crowd together to keep warm for there are no first in Paris. Fancy warm, for there are no fires in Parls. Fancy two months of winter in New York without dres! Thousands of families, even of the wealthy classes, had to gather in small rooms. wealthy classes, had to gather in small rooms, put on extra clothing and furs; and hover over a few embers. You can imagine the condition of the poor, and you cannot be surprised at the terrible mortality, especialy of the aged and infants—poor babes, with no milk and no fire! The deaths last week were more than four thousand. And the difficulty of getting the minute quantities disfour thousand. And the dimenty of getting tood, fuel, &c., in the minute quantities distributed, was a great hardship. All Paris had to go and form in long lines at the baker's for bread, the butcher's for meat, the wood and coal dealers for a few pounds of fuel. Men, and still worse, women, went before light in the morning, however cold, and stood for hours had break wind, or driving snow or rails. in a bleak wind, or driving snow or rain, chilled to the bone, with leet wet and half frozen, waiting for the bit of horse meat, and the at last coarse and miserable bread. Thou sands died of this exposure—needless expo-sure, for there were idle people enough to have distributed the rations to every family. from house to house. Only yesterday I saw one of these hunger queues in the centre of Paris; the sidewalk packed for near a quarter of a mile in lines four or five deep, advancing of a mile in lines four or five deep, advanting at the rate of a step a minute, to get portions of the provisions sent from London. I have seldom seen a more parhetic sight. The memory of those four or five thousand pale faces, four-fiths of them women, brings tears to my eyes every time I think of them—waiting there with such patience for the little bundle of food to carry home to their families. The women go—mothers for their children, women go — mothers for their children, daughters for their parents, servants for the families they serve; for the rich have suffered, and suffer still, even more than the poor. and source suit, even more than the poor.
Thousands have been so cut off from all resources that, but for the public rations and
charity, they must have died of starvation. I
was shown the houses of ladies of rank who was show: the houses of have been so kept alive.

THE LATE BOMBARDMENT.

The accounts given me of the effects of the bombardment are very curious. A lady who resides in the centre of Paris, not far from the Tulleries, tells me that for sixty hours, night and day, the whole air was full of thunder, and clouds of smoke and the lightning of cannon were all around the horizon. Every window were all around the horizon. Every window was rattling, every vase, cup, glass, dancing on the tables. The roar was perpetual. They could reckon the distance of the artillery by timing flash and report; shells came screaning through the air, bursting near with dull explosions, and the whole din and tremor so affected the nervous system that when it ceased af last her whole body felt like a limb "asteep." She could scarcely feel hersell to exist, seemed to walk on air, and was in doubt whether she was any longer in her body. whether slie was any longer in her body.

DANGERS OF SPRING. There is the apprehension now that as the spring advances Paris may suffer more than now from disease. There have been much, small-pox and typhus and putrid fevers and dysentery. All round Paris thousands of hodges of men and horses are sourcely covered lysentery. All round Paris thousands of codies of men and horses are scurcely covered eneath the surface. The mortality in nearly all the military hospifals has been appalling, and with the consent of the German authorities, large trains of wounded have just been sent to the Province, where they will have a better chance for recovery.

GERMAN EXACTIONS.

These German authorities are carrying mat ters with a high and haughty hand. Before they would consent to the reopening of the rallways, even, to bring food to starving Paris, they insisted upon having their full share of they insisted upon having their full share of the profits of traffic on each road through the country they occupy. Every station is full of soldiers; every train is inspected by German officers. The whole army began to study French as soon as they crossed the frontier, and has made rapid progress. The young ladies who were expelled from Paris as useless mouths at the beginning of the siege, seem to have engaged themselves as professors of French to the Germans, and become very useful mouths in that particular. It was quite ful mouths in that particular. It was quite right that they should quarter on the enemy. Some of the towns conquered and occupied by the Germans have suffered and are still suffering far more than Paris. Rouen and Amiens are both in a most pittable condition. Their industries have been destroyed, large gopula-tions compelled to idleness and beggary, they have been mulcted in heavy contributions of money and stores of all kinds, and every house is occupied by German soldiers. But at Amiens a dread pestilence is now disputing possession with the invaders. A black or putrid small-pox rages. Every house is chalked with the number of soldiers billeted on it, but every few doors the name of the plague is written instead. So war brings its sister scourges pestilence and famine.

GERMAN FUNDS SEEKING FOREIGN INVESTMENTS.

[From the London Economist.] The indemnity to be paid by France to Germany is so large that it is taken completely out of the range of ordinary transactions. No

equal sum probably has ever been in the hands of any government to use as it liked. During a war no doubt greater sums than we hope the indemnity to be have been often borrowed. But the destination of these sums was fixed. The indemnity will affect us in two ways—first, by causing an expor' of bullion; and next, by causing an expor' of bullion; and next, by causing an expor' of capital. We may be sure that the first effect of the indemnity will be a great bullion movement, which will cause a momentary rise in value of money in Lombard street. How far, then, will that rise be permanent? To answer this fully we must know what the Prussian Government is going to do with the money, and that is exactly what we do not know. If the bullion so obtained be splaced in German banks, and they are free to with the money, and the bullion so obtained be placed in German banks, and they are free to use it, it will gradually flow back again. The rate of interest at Berlin will be much lower than elsewhere, and the Berlin capitalists will the money. seek foreign investments for their money. As the rate of interest has been suddenly raised in England, these capitalists will probably choose English investments, and so we shall choose English investments, and so we shall soon get our own bullion back again. But we do not feel sure that the Prussian Government will thus act. Remembering how essentially military is the Berlin Government, and how little enamored it is likely to be of abstract economical principle, we much suspect that a large sum in bullion may by some means or other be retained. It may be locked up in the be retained. It may be locked up in the other be retained. It may be locked up in the treasury, as in the United States, or the banks with which it is lodged may be fettered in some way, and obliged to keep some of it; and in either case, our own buillon will not quickly return to us, and the augmented value of oney will continue here longer than it other

YESTERDAY IN EUROPE.

The German Army of Occupation Fed by the French-Cattle Plague at Lille -Serious Disturbances in Paris Anti-

LONDON, March 15. The German army of occupation is now supplied by the French commissariat, and regulsitions have ceased. The cattle plague is fearful in the neighborhood of Lille.

The Telegraph's special correspondent anticipates serious disturbances in Paris about the middle of Lent The bark Luna, frem Liverpool for Philadel phia, is at Queenstown leaking. The captain

The Latest. LONDON, March 15. The Manchester Guardian states that nego tiations for a recession of Alsace and Lorraine for a consideration are pending.

fell overboard, and was drowned.

Paris, March 15. The aspect of Montmartre is absolutely with out threatening leatures. Favre has returned. Thiers presided over the Cabinet Council The governments generally are recognizing the Republic. The journals continue to urge the government to crush, disorders. The report of a pestHence at Versailles is positively

BERLIN, March 15. The Emperor is expected to-morrow and declines a reception.

FLORENCE, March 15. The government asks an extraordinary credit of two hundred millions of livres to complete the armament of the country.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved of a bill providing guarantees for the bishops of the Poman Church.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A terrific gale, about noon, struck the northern portion of Memphis, unroofing many houses, including the Stanton and Bradley blocks.

The British ship Admiral Lyens, from Pen sacola for Plymouth, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

The directors of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Inve elected the follow ing officers: Joseph A. Raynor, president; Harrison Durkee, treasurer, and John Howell, secretary. The executive committee to serve for the following year, and to whom is confided the management of the affairs of the com pany, are: Oakes Ames, E. D. Morgan, Joseph H. Banker, Harrison Durkee, John Stewart, L. P. Morton, John O. Griswold, and Wm. S Williams.

Charles Pardoe, convicted in New York o burning a ship, has been sentenced to be hung. His associates have been sentenced to ten vears hard labor.

THE STATE OF THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

Synopsis for the past twenty-jour hours: The barometer has fallen in Texas during the day, but has remained nearly stationary from Louisiana to Florida. A slight fall has been experienced along the entire Atlantic coast, where the pressure is now somewhat above average. The lowest pressure still remains over Iowa and Illinois. A northeast gale was experienced last night on Lakes Michigan and Superior, and high fresh winds north of the Ohlo River; but these have abated during the day. Threatening weather, with fresh and gentle winds are now reported on the Lakes, the east Atlantic and Gulf; fair weather in the south and middle Atlantic. The barometer has risen slightly since last evening at the Rocky Mountains and Pacific stations. 'Proba bilities: Threatening weather, with fresh or brisk winds are indicated for Thursday along the Atlantic coast; cloudy and falling weather, with fresh or brisk winds on Gult and Lakes

BLUE TIMES IN LOUISIANA.

iew Orleans and the State Bankrupt-Extravagance and Corruption of the Legislature-Crash Among Basiness Men Apprehended-Talk of Repudia-

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Times writes on the 7th instant:

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, on the 3d instant, the fact is beginning to be apparent that this city and State are bankrupt and insolvent. In spite of the constitutional prohibition, which was adopted by a vote of the people of the State at the election of November last, that the limit of the State indepted sees should not be greater than the debtedness should not be greater than the sum of twenty-five millions of dollars, the late Legislature has exceeded this limit by five million foliars. This was done, too, by means of open and unblushing bribery and corruption. The members of both houses, with the exception of perhaps about twenty, are said to have realized from ten thousand dollars to fliteen thousand dollars each from votes which were purchased by parties interested in the plunder ng schemes before them, and which were

given accordingly.

SUDDEN WEALTH OF MEMBERS. Major F. E. Dumas, a banker of this city,

states that Mortimer Carr, the speaker of the Legislature of 1868 and 1869, made some \$306, 000 out of the various public and private bill that became the subject of legislation. It is a notorious fact that nearly all the new members of the late Legislature, on their arrival in this city at the commencement of the session, had not money enough to pay their board for one week, but since the adjournment of that im-maculate body they are seen sporting about the city with fast horses and fast women. One of the senators said that the session had cost the State, in round numbers, \$600,000, or about \$4500 for each member, for a session of sixty days. The per diem is \$8 per day. The peo-ple of this city feel that they have been literal-ity robbed, and the talk is repudiation. THE EFFECT ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUSINESS.

State warrants have declined from seventy-

five to sixty cents on the dollar, with a strong declining tendency. Real-estate in the city is being offered at fifty cents on the dollar, with no takers. The number of mercantile failures which will probably occur within the next sixty days, it is thought, will be between three hundred and four hundred. Your merchants will take due notice and govern themselves will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. The State bonds and State accordingly. The state bound of the securities must suffer in consequence of the recklessness and dishenesty of the Legisrecklessness and dishenesty of the Legis lature. The State officers, with Governor lature. The State officers, with Governor H. C. Warmouth at the head, have done and are doing all they can to stay the progress of the impending financial storm. The Governor exercised his veto power with great credit to himself, and to the en-tire satisfaction of the people, but it was all of no avail. He and the auditor of the State, honest James Graham, will now appeal to the courts to assist in their laudable efforts for the overthrow of correctionists, but, if they fall, then there is no doubt but the people will insist on repudiation. So let the dealers in Louisiana State bonds be careful of what and from whom they have from whom they buy. The business of the city is fearfully dull and stagnant, without much hope of revival before the fall, as the most of those who would bring business are engaged in preparing their plantations for the next SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

The Season and Its Dissipations-Who

and How-Leut a Welcome Relief.

A chatty correspondent of the New York Tribune, sketching the effect of Lent upon the social gayeties of the national capital, says: If any one entertains a doubt as to the virtue of certain regulations of the Holy Catholic Church, a winter in Washington would go far to dispet the doubt, especially if the winter included that period when the festivities, raging at their highest, are suddenly reduced to at their highest, are suddenly reduced to ashes by the extinguisher of Lent, in which case the forty days of fasting and prayer will be seen to lose half their ritualistic significance and become a sanitary provision. And certainly no Lent was ever more needed than this one has been for the season has not been a short one, and its exactions have been severe. Matrons, martyrs to the morning visit to the extent of two hundred or three hundred a week, have foresworn home and taken, not to their beds, but to their coaches, so long as

to their beds, but to their coaches, so long as it lasted. The doctor has become the bosom friend of half the world, and natines danantes and receptions have fed its flame furiously; while as its end approached, as the custom is, it blazed like a little Gehenna. You think the term is strong; but to-what better can one compare a thing that absorbs life and strength and beauty and health, into which mothers fling their daughters as they used to fling them into the fires of Molock, from which the blooming girls come out, too often little different from a painted beldame, and which is the kindler of fevers and fits and the wholestfain of cataleptic and nervous disthe whole train of cataleptic and nervous dis-eases? The Washington season is ladeed a eases? The Washington season, is ladeed a generic thing. Women come to the place for the sake of it, as they go to no other city. The ridiculous assumption that the wives of pollicians have no right to any privacy renders official society accessible to all, while the introductions obtained there to people of the more select circles, when fortified by wealth and pertinacity, open the whole charmed round of pleasurs; and, beginning medeatly with a single public reception, and enticed to venture turther, one is soon plunged in three deep for every night, and over head and ears the last haif dozen. Not to be seen at Mrs. Cariisle's evenings is to be seen at Mrs. Cariisle's evenings is to be parvenu; not to aftend Mrs. Bryan's dancing afternoons is to be plebelan; to have been absent from Lady Thorpton's particular to have been ignobly uninvited; not to have been a part of the Perwian Freyre's ball was vulgar unacquaintauce with the diplomats; and if you went to the Pomeroys, where the dining-room of the Arlington was the only place large enough to banquet the guests, how could you refuse to go to the Hallidays on the ame night, where a daughter of the house

dinners, hurrying on-"Balle and masks begun at midnight, burning ever to mid-day.

When they made up fresh adventures for the morrow, do you say ??

had just become a countess, and, meanwhile, the hops at the hotels, the theatres, and the

as if time were to be no more. Pleasant things these balls, too; one must be anchorite to deny it; delightful booths for the whylarer through Vanity Fair. When you eatered their almosphare, you atmosphere you found it something vastly other than that of the real matter-of-fact life of every day that pursued you outside; it was a region of enchantment; the staircases, from basement to roof, wound with flowering shrub, where art concealed everything but the branch and blossom; wreaths and balls and baskets of flowers swinging from lintel and window and picture and bracket; roses crowing the statues; sprays of dropping vines wreathing the chandeliers that shed the soft brilliance of wax lights overkead; mantels covered with moss and bedded with violets; tall vases on precious and bedded with violets; tall vases on precious pediments lifting an overflowing wealth of azalias and heliotropes, and rare clusters of scarlet passion-flowers, and cold camelias, and burning geraniums, and great white orchids hiving a honeyed breath in their golden hearts, and daphnes dying of their own sweetness, encircling the iern-filled bashus where thy fountains cooled the air about them; music nurmured there too; a stream of gorgeous hues and tissues, bare bosoms and blazing jewels, ascended and descended the stairway; down one vista dancers flashed in and out their mazes, down another the crystal and gold and sliver of a table shope, red with Burgindy and Bordeaux, tempting with terrapin and truffles, with enormfities of spiced meafs and pastries and confections and fruits.

Perhaps the President was in the smoking-room, and two or three of his Cabinet ministers were not far away; the general of the army, the admiral of the navy, were sure to be among the guests. There were the loreign ministers, whose whole life is in party-going; there were distinguished strangers and world known women, too; but the ball was given for none of them, not for any enjoyment of wisnurmured there too; a stream of gorgeou

known women, too; but the ball was given for none of them, not for any enjoyment of wisdom or learning, or wit—these people were but accessories along the wail—it was given for the display of beauty and tollette; it was a booth in Vanity Fair, as I said, for the sale of its wares. Numberless beautiful shapes flitted by you—you, bewildered as some Mohammedan just let loose among the houris of his heaven. Your eye rested on one, perhaps, a face pure as a pearl it may have been, yet lovely only with the loveliness of youth, its dewy eye, its downy skin, its happy emme; but the tollette was an allurement in itself, with its delicately-tinted silk, its emite; but the tollette was an allurement in itself, with its delicately-tinted silk, its hoarfrost of laze, its pearls; and diamonds; the malden moved so serenely along, so native to the air, as it were, that it seemed as if such scenes were the only ones, in which it was fit she should be found. But you watched her for a while, saw her, warm from the dance, as she took her lee, while her bare white shoulders were in the draught that swayed the heavy curtain behind her; presently she went further into the great supperroom, eating there—like a locust—with the appetite of youth and dancing; she ended by swallowing the little bird moulded pite de fois gras, and nestling a jelly so strongly seasoned. gras, and nestling a jelly so strongly seasoned, as to drive the blood to her temples, she sipped a potation into which nothing entered but old spirits and fermenting fruit-juices, and

old spirits and fermenting fruit-juices, and then her partner's arm was round her waist, her head was on his shoulder, and she was plunging at the signal into the German, whirling to delicious measures, presently clasped in a new embrace, flying from that man's arms to another's, growing wild with the abandon of the figure, her hair flying, her dress disordered, her powder caked, her face red, till pansing one instant for the champagne in a servant's hands, your girl with the face as pure as pearl, seemed nothing but a delirious Bacchante. If you pursued observation further, you found that she went home at daybreak, that still throbbing with excitement she could find no sleep, but that knowing it she did not sleep she would be that knowing it she did not sleep she would be unfit for the next rout, she dosed herself with a soothing drug and was soon lost in dreams as wild as the night had been—a tremendous drug, as yet unknown in all its powers to its discoverer—which burns and paralyzes her eyelids, and blinds her eyes, and makes her brain for many a day as useless as her hands, resling her nerves by weakening them, and leaving them all ready, with the next strain, the few for the part of the few for the strain of the few few for the strain of the stra feaving them all ready, with the fext strain, for foaming and torturing hysterics and idiotic epilepsy; and you acknowledge? that Lent came none too early, unless she and all her kin wished death to take them "where they never

So there are no more parties now; we went to church Ash Wednesday—those of us who got away from the balls in season—and had a pinch of ashes sprinkled in our false hair; we

have put away our Duchesse lace and diamonds, we have gotten out our prayer-books and roseries. Perhaps we shall miss Porter's poisonous punch, but we shall find plenty of excuserin the heat of the chill of the weather for a little, not a little, of our own, for we have grown so accustomed to the spur and sting of strong, sweet liquenrs that without them we grown so accustomed to the spur and sing of strong, sweet liqueurs that without them we should drop; soon we shall venture on some mild theatricals, whose proceeds shall be given to the poor; perhaps we shall sing Martha over again; some political spread will be necessary; there will be a President's levee, to which we shall all go, as we never went before, and be-cause that levee is regarded as a sort of penitential service anyway, we shall have cause that levee is regarded as a sort of penitential service anyway; we shall have Nilisson nights, with pardonable suppers afterward; we shall forego flesh, but then the shad are just coming, and before we know thall gently and under the rose, we shall be stealing into a new season, the fresh, gay season that the March wimds herald to us. But to day, fairly weary with the last one, the only, thing we find to regret is the presence of the young English noblemen, whom fate sent to our shores just a week too late, and whom we shall donbtless secure for the chief attraction of a few stotely dinners and solemn teas, but shall not make cartive to the extent of our shall not make captive to the extent of our full fascinations, for our wits are a little shaker with our dissipation, and nobody since the days of Heloise has found sackcloth and ashes s becoming as point-lace and pearls.

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